EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR

A NEW LICENSE LAW.

THE LAST DEVICE FOR PLUNDERING THE PEOPLE.

What the New Measure Proposes-Slap at the Validation Bill-The House Anxious to Protect the State Officials from Prosecution.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, February 16. A bill was introduced in the House to-day by Lee to impose a stamp duty, after March 1st, upon all bonds, mortgages, notes, drafts, complaints, answers and demurrers. The tax ranges from 10 cents on \$100 to \$6 on \$10,000. Whipper introduced Wesley's scaling bill. The committee of ways and means reported unfavorably upon the bill validating all the

State bonds already issued. Jervey introduced a bill to amend the election law. It provides for the election by the Legislature of the commissioners of election (now appointed by the Governor,) and requires them to count the vote immediately upon the closing of the polls. It contains no provision for giving the opposition any repre-

sentation upon the board of managers. An effort is making in the House to revive the bill defining the time for commencing civil and criminal actions, which bill was lately killed in the Senate.

The House adjourned to Monday. The Senate proceedings to-day were unim-

AN EVENTFUL HISTORY.

The Gerrymandering Bill-Outrageous Action of the Radical Senators in the Lancaster Election Case-The Charleston Water-Works Bill.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 15. The proceedings to-day in both Houses of the General Assembly have been accompanied with more than the usual amount of oratory, and, as a consequence, the amount of business transacted has been exceedingly small. The lower house amused itself during the whole of its long and tedious session with two characteristic debates, which were as useless as they were prolonged, loasmuch as it was evident from the votes that every member had fully made up his mind upon both the subjects in debate before the farce began. The first dispute was upon the gerrymandering bill introduced by Yocom, and known as a "bill to divide the State into five Congressional districts," with the substitute offered therefor by L. Cain. This substitute was this morning withdrawn, and another offered by the same member, which makes the fifth same member, which makes the fifth Congressional gerrymandering scheme proposed this session. The object of this party of great moral ideas in each of these schemes is, of course, to spread out the colored majority of votes in the twenty-two counties possessing such majorities, so as to nutify the white majority of votes in the other ten counties and the white majority of intelligence and property all over the State. intelligence and property all over the State, and there is but little choice of evi's between the lot. A sensible proposition was made, or attempted to be made, this morning by R. M. Smith, the member from Spartanburg, which was to the effect that the districts should be was to the effect that the districts should be left as they are now, and the additional representative allowed by the new Congressional apportionment be elected from the State at large, but this proposition and its author were choked off by a call for the previous question, and Cain's substitute was adopted by a vote of fifty-nine to forty. This substitute proposes the following ingenious division of counties:

First District.	Fourth District.
Georgetown16.161	Fe rifeld
Williamsburg15 489	Vewherry 20,775
Horry10,721	Lanzana 92 536
Horry	Ladicus 24 040
Marion22,159	Allierrou
Marboro'11,814	Abbeville
Chesterfield10,584	Pickeus10,208
Darlington 26.243	Oconee
Sumter	
	Total139,182
Total	
Total133,439	Fifth District.
Coond District	Kershaw11,754
Charlesion88.863	Lancaster 12 683
Charles 02	Cueston 18 90
Colleton25,409	Ullester
Beaufert34,859	YOFK 24,280
	Union19.248
Total148,831	Spartanburg25,784
	Greenville21,819
Maked District	
Barnweil35,724	Total133.783
Atten	the same of the sa
Orangeburg16,865	
Lexington12,988	
Exting tout	CAN COMPANY OF STREET
Edgefield42,485	then decided and the
Richland 23,025	Later Visit
Clarendon14,038	

..145,125 The next sensation was the discussion of the general appropriation bill, prepared by the committee on ways and means, and the substitute therefor which was recently introduced by Lee, and which it may be remembered provides for a State tax of fifteen mills, and county taxes of two and a half mills on the dollar. This substitute was debated for two weary hours by Keith, Smith, Boseman, Hayne and others, and finally referred to a special committee of five, consisting oi Messrs. Hayne, Jones, Thomas, Jamison and Rivers, with orders to report to-morrow. There is every probability that this bill will pass. The united brethren are pushing it with all their force and influence, the argument in its favor which appeals to them, and all the other members, being that it, authorizes the treasurer to cash their pay certificates, which, after all, is the nearest and dearest subject to the hearts of these model legislators. The next sensation was the discussion

f these model legislators. In the Senate this morning the report of the In the Senate this morning the report of the committee on privileges and elections, in the contested senatorial election case of Phin. B. Tompkins against F. A. Clinton, the sitting member from Lancaster, met with a very cavaller reception, belog promptly killed and buried by the following well known parliamentary device: The report being called up, Mr. Hayne moved that it be laid on the table. This being agreed to, Mr. Smalls moved to reconsider the voie to lay on the table, and then moved to table the motion to reconsider. This motion prevalled, and the report of the then moved to table the motion to reconsider. This motion prevailed, and the report of the committee, and all hopes of unsealing Mr. F. A. Clinton, at least during the present session, were dead beyond resuscitation. It was all done in a breath and greatly to the disgust of Mr. Corbin, whose name was the only one of Mr. Coroll, whose hand was the only one signed to the report. That gentleman was highly incensed, but in view of the irrevocable action of the Senate, he could only allow his indignation to explode in the following his indignation to explode the strong as which is certainly about as strong as protest, which is certainly grammatical com-

plications will allow:

I protest against the action of the Senate whereby the case of Phineas B. Tompkins, contestant, against F. A. Clinton, contestee, was summarily disposed of, in favor of contestant, against P. S. Ontoin, contestant, against P. S. Ontoin, contestant, the summarily disposed of, in favor of R. A. Clinton. This action, on the part of the Senate, is unprecedented. This case has been pending before the Senate during nearly two sessions. A full and careful investigation has been had. Buth parties have had the fullest opportunity to produce testimony, and be heard by themselves and counsel before the committee on privileges and elections.

committee on privileges and elections.

That committee have finally made a full and elaborate report to the Senate. Now, the elaborate report to the Senate. Now, the Senate have, in the absence of the chairman of the committee, who made the report, called up the case, and, without paying the report the poor compilment of reading, summarily, in a minute, irrevocably disposed of the whole question (contrary to the report) in favor of the sitting member.

I protest against such action because it demonstrates to the world that this Senate,

demonstrates to the world that this Senate, having a large Republican majority, will not even hear before it decides upon the rights of the parties to this contest, and the rights of the people of Lancaster County to represen-

tation upon this floor.

I protest against this action as unconstitutional, unjust and an ourrage, and as fastening upon the Republican majority of this Senate a stain not to be effaced by time.

D. T. Corbin also resigned his position as a historic the committee on privileges and

member of the committee on privileges and elections, and in this he was followed by Mr. Wilson, of Anderson.

lieve, had not proved recreant to the duties of an American citizen. He desired also to say that if he entertained the slightest doubt of his right to a seat in this body, or that he held it not in accordance with law and justice, and the expressed will of a majority of the voters of Lancaster County, he would at once vacate of Lancaster County, he would at once vacate it. But, from his personal knowledge, he was convinced that he held his position as senator from Lancaster by a majority of the votes cast at the last general election. He begged leave to again express his gratitude, not for the zeal exhibited by senators in his behalf, but that they had, by their act, expressed a sentiment so much desired by himself—an expection of sentiment perfectly in accordance pression of sentiment perfectly in accordance with the true and correct return of the majority of the people of the County of Lancaster.

This matter being thus settled to the eminent satisfaction of at least one of the sena-tors, Mr. Whittemore introduced a bill to au-thorize the subscription of certain lands to the capital stock of railroad companies of this State, which provides that; in order to facili-tate the construction of railroads in this State, it shall and may be lawful for owners of lands under mortgage, judgments or other liens, all life tenants, all trustees and guardians of in-fants holding lands for the benefit of trusts, to subscribe not exceeding one-half of such lands to the capital stock of any railroad com-pany chartered by the State which may be loent satisfaction of at least one of the sena-

provided that if the railroad company subscribed to falls to construct the road within three years along the proposed line such conveyances are to be void and of no effect. Mr. Whittemore also introduced the followng resolution:

Resolved. By the Senate of South Carolina, That the State treasurer be, and he is hereby required, without delay, to inform the Senate whether he has kept a correct registry of all the bonds and stocks of the State of South the bonds and stocks of the State of South Carolina, since his introduction into office; and also, whether that registry exhibits, in numerical order, the aumber and amount un-paid, and to whom severally made payable; also, whether his statement, submitted at the present session of the General Assembly of the Indebtedness of the State on account of onds and stocks issued, is in exact accor-

pany chartered by the State which may be lo-cated within ten miles of such lands at a valua-tion to be assessed. Lands so conveyed to be freed from all such 'mistions, trusts, &c.,

with that registration. This resolution was adopted, and the treasurer, with commendable promptness, immediately returned the following reply, which was

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE TREASURY OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C, February, 15, 1872.
To the Honorrble Senate of South Carolina:
GENTLEMEN—I am in receipt of a communication of J. Woodruff, E.q., Clerk of the Senate, to transmit a resolution of inquiry, passed by the Senate, relative to the registration of

I have the honor to report, that I have a correct registry of the entire bonded and stock debt of the State numerically. The statement submitted to the General Assembly of the indebtedness of the State is correct in every

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer. The rest of the business in the Senate was unimportant, with the exception of the passing to its third reading of a bill which ambises to furnish the City of Charlestiously proposes to furnish the City of ton with city water, and is as follows:

A BILL TO INCORPORATE THE CHARLESTON WATER COMPANY, IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA. Be it enacted, &c.

Be it enacted, &c.

SECTION 1. That Daniel Tyler, Daniel M.
Porter, James H. Faylor, Charles H. Simonton, Edwin Parson, Anson W. Thayer, John Bates, H. H. Montgomery, Alva Gage, William T. Pieroe, and their associates and successors, shall be, and they are hereby incorporated and declared a body politic and corporate; shall have power to make, use, have and keep a common seal, and the same to alter at will; to make all necessary by-laws, not repugnant to the laws of the land, and to have succession of officers and members, conformably to such of officers and members, conformably to such by-laws, and to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and to have, use and enjoy all other rights, and be subject to all other liabilities which are incident to other bodies corporate. SEC. 2. The said company shall have full power and authority to take, hold and convey water from any point, from any river, creek, springs or other sources within sixty-five miles of the City of Charleston, into and through the said city, with the consent of the City Council of Charleston first had and obtained, and shall have full power and authorities. try to make canals, build dams, erect docks, lay conduits or tunnels, for the conveyance of said water through, under, or along any highway in the country adjacent, or any street or streets, lane or lanes, alley or alleys in the City of Charleston, for the purpose of conveying and distributing said water, and the canals, docks, dams, conduits or tunnels from time to time to renew or repair, and, for such purposes to dig, breakup and open, at their own expense, all and any part of the highways, streets, lanes and alleys, and of the middle or side pavement thereof, leaving at all times a sufficient passage for carriages, horses and side pavement thereot, teaving at all times a sufficient passage for carriages, horses and foot passengers, and restoring forthwith, to their former condition, all such highways, streets, lanes and alleys, and the pavements thereot, as may at any time be taken up, opened or dug; and the said company shall have full power and authority to erect buildings, and to hold such real and personal estate servery be regulated and proper to carry on

as may be requisite and proper to carry on the business aforesaid: and the said corporathe business aforesaid; and the said corpora-tion shall have full power to raise, by subscrip-tion, in shares of twenty-five dollars each, a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to five million dollars, if so much be deemed proper; million dollars, if so much be deemed proper; and the said corporation may, by purchase or otherwise, take and hold any land necessary for the establishment of their works, and also all private rights of way, water-courses, or other easement which may be on or along the route through which such canals, docks, dams, conduits or tunnels over or through any public road, river, creek, water-course or waters, that may be on the route, but in such manner as shall not obstruct the passage of the public read or navigation of the stream, lands or private rights of way for canals, locks, dams, conducts or tunnels, which cannot be purchased from the owner, for want of agreement, or from any other cause, may be taken by the company, at a valuation to be made by commissioners appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which any part of the land or right of way may be situated. The commissioners, before acting, shall be sworn before some magistrate, faitufully and impartially to discharge the duties assigned them; their proceedings, accom-panied by a full plat and description of the land, shall be returned, under their hands and seals, to the court from which the commis-sions issued, there to remain of record. Either party may appeal for this valuation at the next session of the court granting the commission, giving fifteen days' notice to the

commission, giving niteen days notice to the opposite party of such appeal; and the court shall order a new valuation to be made by a jury, who shall be charged therewith in the same terms, and the verdict shall be final and conclusive, unless a new trial be granted: and conclusive, unless a new trial be granted:
and the land, or right of land, so valued by
the commissioners or jury shall vest in the
company, in simple fee, so soon as the valuation be paid or tendered and refused. The
pendency of an appeal by either party from
the valuation of the commissioners shall not
prevent the company from proceeding in the
construction of their work in or upon the
land or right of way; but if the appeal be
made by the company, it can proceed only
upon giving the opposite party a bond, with upon giving the opposite party a bond, with good security, to be approved by the clerk of the court where the valuation is returned, in a penalty of double the valuation, conditioned on payment of the valuation and interest, in case the valuation be sustained, and for pay-ment of the valuation made by the jury and

CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1872. Mr. Clinton then rose to a question of privilege, and he desired to say that he rose, not in defence of himself, but to express his gratitude to senators who, he was proud to believe, had not proved recreant to the duties of an American citizen. He desired also to say that if he entertained the slightest doubt of right and title to it, and shall hold it, unless right and title to it, and shall hold it, unless the owner, or some one claiming under him, shall apply for the assessment of the value of the land, as before directed, within five years after the construction of the work on or through the said land. If within that time no application be made for assessment by the application be made for assessment by the owner, or some one claiming under him, her, or they, shall be barred forever from recovering the same, or having any compensation; but this limitation shall not effect the right of feme coverts, infants or lunatics until two years after the removal of their several liabilities: Provided, nevertheless, That should the com-missioners aforesaid give any compensation in damages to the owner or owners of any land damages to the owner or owners of any land or private rights of the way taken and occupled, as aforesaid, by the Charleston Water Company, the said company shall be held liable for the costs of the proceedings, and should such owner or owners, as aforesaid, fall to recover any compensation, as aforesaid, from said company, that such owner or owners shall in like manner be liable for the costs of the proceedings, and either party may enforce, by execution, the collection of the costs aforesaid; or should the jury, on appeal, as aforesaid, give no greater compensation in as aforesald, give no greater compensation in damages to the owner or owners of any land or private rights of way taken and occupie as aforesaid by said company, than was given therefor by the commissioners aforesaid, with interest added thereto, then such owner or owners shall be liable for, and payable, costs and expenses of the proceedings and appeal; but if such owner or owners recover a greater amount of compensation in damages than was given by the commission ers aforesald, with the costs, expenses of the proceedings before said commissioners, and nterest added, then such owner or owners shall recover all the costs and expenses of said proceedings and appeal of said company. Sec. 3. That the said company shall have full power and authority to establish reser-voirs and tountains in such part of the streets

and squares of said city, with the consent of the City Council of Charleston first had and obtained, or adjacent thereunto, or elsewhere, to be connected with the works, as they may think proper, and to extend to all persons whomsoever, and to all bodies corporate and politic, the privilege of using said water, to be introduced in such manner, and on such terms ad conditions, and in quantities, respectivey, as they may think fit; the said waters to be introduced, together with all reservoirs, cana s, dams, docks, conduits, tunnels, engine, buildings, and machines to be by them made and used for the purpose of introducing, raising and distributing said water, to hold to them, their successors and grantees forever, as their sole and exclusive property.

and exclusive property.

SEC. 4. That the said shares of the capital stock aforesaid of the said corporation to be deemed personal estate, and be transferable only on the books of said corporation; and no part of the said capital shall, at any time, or under any pretence whatever, be loaned or divided among the stockholders until the lla-billities of said corporation, other than the bonds hereinafter authorized, have been law-

bonds hereinafter authorized, have been lawfully paid.
SEC. 5. That if the proprietor of any share shall neglect or refuse to pay installments assessed thereon for the space of (30) thirty days after the time appointed for the payment thereof, the treasurer of the company may, by order of the board of directors, sell, by public auction, a sufficient number of any shares held by such defaulter, or to pay all intallments then due by him, together with the necessary and incidental charges; and the treasurer shall give notice of the time and place of such sale, and of the sum due on each share, of such sale, and of the sum due on each share, by advertising the same for two successive weeks previous to such sale, in some newspaper in the City of Charleston, and a bill of sale of the shares so sold shall be made by the treasurer of the company to the purchaser thereol, who shall thereupon be entitled to have the same transferred to him on the books of the company, and shall be liable for all future installments of the stock he may pur-

SEC. 6. That at any time after the orginization of said company, as provided for in the next section of this act, the said company may issue bonds of such denomination and form as may be deemed for the best investment of the company, bearing interest not exceeding (7) seven per cent. on the dollar, payable at such times, manner and places as may be deemed expedient, to an amount no exceeding three millions of dollars, and may make, execute and deliver a mortgage, in such manner, form, and to such trustee or trustees, or otherwise, as may be deemed best, upon all the property, assets and best, upon all the property, assets and effects, and rights, privileges and franchises of said company then owned by said company, or which may be at any time acquired or owned by said company, and to which it may be entitled to, to secure the payment of the principal and interest upon each and sli of principal and interest upon each and all of said bonds, according to their tenor and effect; and upon such mortgage being recorded in the office of registrar of mesne conveyance, in the City of Charleston, in the State of South Carolins, the same shall be and become a lease upon all property, assets and effects, and all the rights, privileges engaged the said company by which comfranchises, the said company, by which com-pany, all to which it is entitled to at the date of said mortgage, or which said company may, at any time thereafter, require, or own, or be-

come entitled to.

SEC. 7. The said Daniel Tyler, Daniel M.
Porter, James H. Taylor, Charles H. Simonton,
Edwin Parson, Timothy Hurley, Alva Gage,
and their associates, may open books and take
subscriptions for the capital stock of said company, in such a manner as they may deem ex-pedient; and whenever such subscriptions shall amount to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, the stockholders having had two weeks' notice in writing, or in one of the pub-lic newspapers in the City of Charleston, may neet and elect a president, treasurer, and meet and elect a president, treasurer, and board of directors, or such other officers as they may deem necessary for organizing the said company, and conducting the affairs thereof; thereupon the rights, franchises, power and privileges granted by this act, shall become vested under this act, and the company shall be a body corporation therein provided; and the said board of directors shall vided; and the said board of directors sha continue in office until their successors shall have been duly elected; and, until otherwise provided by the by-laws of the said corpora-tion, shall have power to dispose of the resi-due of the capital stock of said company not subscribed for, in such manner, and at such time as they may deem fit; and at the said election of officers, and at all meetings of the said company, any stockholder shall be end to one vote for every share held by him; the directors shall submit to the stockholders annually, a written statement under oath or affirmation of the treasurer of the corporation, setting forth the amount of capi-

tal s'ook paid in, and of the general assets of the company.

SEC. 8. That if any person or persons shall wantonly, negligently or mailciously divert the water, or any part thereof, of any ponds, streams, springs or water sources which shall be taken by said company in pursuance of the provisions of this act, or shall corrupt the ame, or render it impure or offensive by mingling other substances with it, or by wash ing or swimming in it, or by erecting any pri-vy or nuisances near it, or by any other means whatever, or shall injure, or destroy any dam, whatever, or shall injure, or destroy any dam, lock, aqueduct, pipe, condult, hydrant, machinery, or any other property held, owned or used by the said company, by the authority and for the purposes of this act, any such person or persons shall forfeit and pay the said company treble the amount of damages sustained by such company, to be recovered by a civil action; and any such person or persons shall represent a deemed guilty of misdashall moreover be deemed guilty of misde-meanors, and may, on indictment and conviction thereot, be punished by fine not exceed-ing five hundred dollars, and imprisonment

ment of the valuation made by the jury and sustained by the court, in case it be reversed. In all such assessments made by the commissioners or jury, after the councillor of the works or appurtenances upon the land, reference shall be had to the true value of the land at the time the construction was begun. The land covered by said works, and the space of twenty-five feet on each side, shall be deemed in actual possession of the company. A majority of the commissioners shall be competent to perform the duties required of them in this section. Nothing in this ect contained shall authorize the company to take, or invade, without the consent of the owner, any dwelling houses, yard, garden, graveyard, or monumental trees. In the absence of any written contract, between the company and the court. Sec. 9. That any such action or complaint by thing to the same, shall, in every instance, be held and deemed as transitory in its nature, and may be brought, sustained and tried in any court of this State having jurisdiction in such like cases; and nothing in this act providing for special remedies of the said company, shall be constructed to deprive them of the right, or impair the same, of bringing any sut in law or equity to which they would otherwise be entitled.

SEC. 10. That nothing in the foregoing act

SEC. 11. That this act suair continue in force from and after the passage thereof, and no part of the capital stock, nor any of the funds of the corporation, shall at any time during the continuance of this charter, be used directly or indirectly in banking operations or for any other purposes inconsistent with this. SEC. 12. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be, and the same are

hereby repealed.

Another bill of some local Importance was Another oil of some local injectance was passed to its third roading, which is entitled "a bill to regulate the appointment and salary of trial justices in the City of Charleston." The bill provides for the appointment by the Governor of three trial justices for the City of Charleston and no more; that they shall each receive an annual salary of \$1500 in lieu of fees and costs, and that each trial justice may appoint, with the advice and consent of the circuit judge, one constable, who shall receive an annual salary of \$500. who shall receive an annual salary of \$500. This bill has every prospect of an easy passage, and it has the support of the whole Charleston delegation in the House, although it will doubtless be stoutly opposed by one Charleston clique, which can furnish as many as three trial justices almost any time without going outside of the lemit.

THE ARCTIC WINTER.

Intense Cold in Pendleton-The Farmers

Behind Hand.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] PENPLETON, February 11.

I should have written THE NEWS before this date, but have been waiting with much anxiety and impatience to see a termination of this Siberian winter, and even now, we fear, we are not out of the woods. As to cold, the weather has moderated somewhat, but rains weather has moderated somewhat, but rains are frequent, and the sloppish roads, on top of the ground, is the consequence. If it will no take up too much space, I would be pleased to see the following statement of the weather in The News, commencing with January 4

in The News, commencing with January 4, the day of my last communication:

January 4th, thermometer 32 degrees at sunrise; 5th, 28; 6th, cold, rain; 7th, foggy; 8th, 34; 9th, 28; 10th, clear, 30; 11th, 32; 12th, 36, 13th, not noted; 14th, 30; 15th, 20; 16th, 30; 17th, 20; 18th, wind northeast, 32; 19th, rain; 20th, clear, light snow at night, 32; 21st, clear, 33; 22d, clear, 25; 23d, clear, 33; 24th, not noted; 25th, at night snow four inches; 26th, rain and sleet, at night snow two inches; 27th, rain, cold, wind northeast; 28th, clear, 32; 29th, clear, 18; 30th, snow yet in patches, 16; 31st, clear, 17. February 1st, clear, 18; 2d, heavy steet, 32; 3d, clear, 32; 4th, clear, 28; 5th, clear, 28; 6th, rain and sleet, 29; 7th, clear, 20; 8th, unsettled, 45; 9th, not noted; 10th, clear, 40; nsettled, 45; 9th, not noted; 10th, clear, 40 11th, rain.

Ilth, rain.
Thus, you will see, we have about old Pendleton about the coldest weather anywhere out of doors, except Mount Washington, the temperature of which you give us daily in The

News.

The early sown wheat and out crops have stood the weather better than would be supposed, but not very promising. Very little breaking of ground done yet, and no apring outs sown. Gardens in a very backward state.

S.

THE WATEREE FRESHET.

Reminiscences of the Hocott Freshet-Travel not yet Resumed,

[From the Camden Journal, of Thursday.]

As a grand finale to the perfect floods of rain that have recently fallen in the upper portions of this county and above it, the wateree on Tuesday last came booming out wateree on Tuesday last came booming out of her banks and soon the entire swamp lands and level grounds on both sides were overflowed. Not content with a medium sized display of water power, the freshet became higher and higher, until on Saturday it was pronounced the most extensive that has been pronounced the most extensive that has been known in this neighborhood for upward of twenty years. The knowing ones pronounced the Hocott Freshet, a perfect baby by comparison, though that was considered a very high one. The above named freshet derived its name from a circumstance connected with it, in which that well-known former fellow citzen, Mr. D. D. Hocott, figured extensively. It appears that he was caught on the western side of the river by the high water, and being desirous of returning to Camden ventured to try the ex periment in a bateau with the assistance of colored servant. He stated out, out had not quite reached the river proper ere the boat capsized and the occupants came near finding watery graves, but fortunately the limbs of a friendly tree received them, and they scrambled up its trunk out of reach of the scrambled up its trunk out of reach of the water. Here, however, they were not much better situated, for their boat had floated away and they had no visible means of escape from their perilous situation. Their cries, after some hours, attracted the attention of persons, who procured another boat, and after great difficulty succeeded in resouing them in a half rozen condition, it being just this season of

he year, and very cold.

On Saturday two little boys, one white and the other colored, went down on the dam or level to hunt rabbits, which the water had run level to hunt rabbits, which the water had run out from their hiding places in great numbers, and while engaged in the pursuit unfortunately tell or slipped into the water, which had broke the dam and was running through the gap very swifily, and the colored boy was drowned. A tree near by saved the white boy, who managed to extricate himself and came into town with his story. Parties went down and recovered the body.

As a matter of course, the rail tences were interly demolished, and, ludging from the

utterly demolished, and, judging from the number floating all around in the water, the "fence law" prevails here at present, whether adopted by the Legislature or not. Bridges too, unless strongly secured, also fared badly coming down to statistics, we have been in formed by a reliable gentleman that the water reached four inches higher than has been been the company of the nown for twenty years, and places were cov ered which are usually not reached by very high water. Up to the time we go to pres the river is still high, and travel can scarcely be said to have been resumed.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Good Words for Charleston.

[From the Abbeville Medium.] What Carolinian has not visited Charleston, the beautiful "City by the Sea?" If there be any such, he has lived in valo, for he does not any such, he has lived in vain, for he does not know the true greatness of his native State, her progress and her resources. Recently business required us to go there, and we saw much of which we may indeed be proud. The South Carolina Raliroad, which has for so long a time extended its blevsings through our State, carries you from Columbia, "on time," and Sweeny, from the Emerald Isle, will, for a "compensation," put you down at a first-class hotel convenient to business. We were pleased with the principal streets and such

pleased with the principal streets and such business houses as we entered—very much pleased, considering the dull, damp, rainy day pleased, considering the duil, damp, rainy day on which we were there.

Along the wharves we found business flourishing briskly. Dray after dray rushed past, with its detestable clatter, loaded with merchandise of every description, going and coming. A majestic ship loaded to the guards with "King Cotton," was just about to swing out on its bolsterous way across the Atlantic.

Near by a number of great size guns were

Near by a number of great size guns were ying, ready for shipment to some point in Commerce makes wealth, and with such ad-Commerce makes wealth, and with such advantages, there is no good reason why Charleston should not be a more important place. Liberty and enterprise in trade would soon have this tendency. We have great expectations for the city. The magnificent Customhouse, rising in splendid proportions, gives promise of great mercantile prosperity.

The market is an interesting fearure to a countryman fond of good eating. It is crowd-

countryman fond of good eating. It is crowd ed with every thing substantial and every thing delicate that an epicure could desire.

HO! FOR MEXICO.

A FINE CHANCE FOR MANIFEST DES-

Juarez Appeals to Grant for Aid, as the

Rebels Decline to Disperse. CITY OF MEXICO, February 8. Julius Garcia has rebelled in the State of

Colons where the revolution is spreading. A revolution is on foot at Guadalajara, where the governor has assumed dictatorial powers. The largest half of the States of Puebla and Vera Cruz is in the hands of the revolution ists. Mendez is commander-in-chief, with headquarters in Sierra. Ex-Governor Felix Deas has been assassi-

dictatorship. It is reported that Juarez has applied to Grant for assistance, and that Grant replied that he would support Juarez as a last alternative. Later dispatches say that the revolutionists

nated, and Juarez is gradually assuming the

have captured Aynos Callentes. The Juarists declare that Grant must act promptly it he intends to help Juarez. The revolutionists are estimated at thirty thousand. The Federals have retreated from Aynos Calientes to Lagos. A large force of revolutionists is approaching Guadalajara. Consternation prevails here.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

Passage of the Ballot Bill-Execution of the Murderer of Lord Mayo.

PARIS. February 16. All hones of a fusion between the Orle and the Legitimists is abandoned.

and the Legitimists is abandoned.

London, February 16.

The ballot bill has passed the House of Commons by a large majority. In the House of Lords the vote censuring the government for Collier's appointment to a judgeship, in evasion of the law, was lost by a vote of eighty-seven to eighty-nine. seven to eighty-nine.
William Fowler, member of Parliament for Cambridge, addressing his constituents, dwelt at length on the Alabama case. Alluding to the claims of the United States for indirect

damages, he said England should not bluster, nor should she submit to be bullied. He be-lleved the country, to a man, had made up its mind. If their American cousins wanted momind. If their American cousins wanted money, they would have to come and take it.

The Times considers the situation to-day more satisfactory. It denies that a quarrel was sprung because Mr. Gladstone feared the effect of the intrigues of Messrs. Disraeli and Dilke, for nothing could be more unpopular in England. The Daily Telegraph does not credit the spear that the reply to Lord Grapville's the report that the reply to Lord Granville's note has arrived from Washington. It thinks the American Cabinet will wait until the text note is received by mail before making a for-

mal answer.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, British member of the Geneva board of arbitration, approve the government's refusal to admit claims or indirect damages.

The English expedition to search in the inte-

rior of Africa for Dr. Livinstone has left London, the necessary funds having been subscribed to defray its expenses. BOMBAY, February 14. The assassin of the Governor General of India hes been tried, convicted and sentenced

to be hanged. THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 16.
The lowest barometer in Kentucky will probably continue moving eastward during the night, turning to the northeast on Saturday morning. The winds will veer to northeast and southeast on the middle and south Atlentic cost, with rain by Saturday morning. east and southeast on the mindue and south Atlantic coast, with rain by Saturday morning. Northeast winds, with cloud and snow, will continue on Saturday over the lower lakes, and cloudy weather will prevail in New England. A rising barometer and clear or clearing weather will extend over the Mississippi Valley, and a rising temperature and falling barometer will advance eastward to Minnesotrand Nabraska. Dengerous winds are not ta and Nebraska. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Friday night on the Gulf and

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A .- 4.47 P. M.,

Place of Observation.	Height of Baro- meter	Thermometer	Direction of	Force of Wind	State of the Weather
Baltimore Buston Charleston Onicago Onicinnati. Galveston, Tex. Key West, Fia. Enoxyile, Tenn. Memphis, Tenn Mt. Washington New Orioans. New Tork Norfolk Philadelphia. Portland, Me. Savannah	29.87 29.63 29.81 29.82 29.72 29.92 29.61 29.76 29.76 29.80 29.80 29.87 29.51 29.76	58 32 34 65 73 35 42 36 73 35 36 36 36 36 36 56	S WW SNE SNE SNE SNE WW WW E W SNE SNE WW SNE SNE WW SNE SNE SNE SNE SNE SNE SNE SNE SNE SNE	Light. Light. Fresh. Gentle. Brisk. Light. Gentle. Gentle. Fresh. High. Fresh. Gentle. Fresh. Gentle. Gentle. Gentle.	Thring. Fair. Clear. Fair. Cloudy. L. Snow Clear. Fair. L. Rain. L. Snow Clear. Clear. Clear. Clear. Thring. L. Snow Clear. Thring.
Washington Wilmington, N.C.	29.68	38 41 54	N	Light.	L.Snow Fair. Clondy.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-Mrs. Wm. B. Astor is dead. The indictment against the Cuban General Ryan in the Supreme Court, for violating the neutrality laws, has been quashed.

-Commissioner Douglass is preparing a report to lay before the committee on ways report to lay before the committee on ways and means, upon the proposed consolidation of the whiskey tax.

TURPENTINE IN HEADACHE -Dr. Warburton TORPENTINE IN HEADLORE—DF. WARDINGON Begble (Edinburgh Medical Journal) advocates the use of turpentine in the severe headache to which nervous and hysterical women are subject. "There is, morrover," he says, "another class of sufferers from headache, and this is composed of both sexes, who may be relieved by turpentine. I refer to the frontal headache, which is most apt to occur after prolonged mental effort, but may likewise be inlonged mental effort, but may likewise be induced by unduly-susialned physical exertion—what may be styled the headache of a failgued brain. A cup of very strong tea olten relieves this form of headache, but this remedy, with not a few, is perilous, for, bringing relief to pain, it may produce general restlessness and—worst of all—banish sleep. Turpentine, in doses of twenty or thirty minims, given at intervals of an hour or two, will not only remove the headache, but produce in a wonderful manner that soothing influence to which reference has already been made."

...The human nose is a most unruly member

surpassing in his ungovernable impertisence and persistent obstinacy the tongue against and persistent constantly the tongue against which St. Paul launched his invective. A man's nose makes or mars him. It hangs out the banner of alcohol, or equally often faisifies most basely the character of its owner's habits. It turns or hooks down, and as the case may be inflicts much misery upon men, and we may say women, of too sensitive natures. It has been the one personal feature that art has not assay d to retouch, except in the way of a slight dab of poudre de riz on occasion, until a recent reported discovery of a treatment by means of electricity which effects a change of color. But a yet further advance of science is advertised by a Mr. advance of science is advertised by a Mr. Alexander Ross, of London, who agrees to change the most obstinate nose into any desirable shape by the application of his "Nose Machine" for the space of one hour daily. One cannot doubt the popularity of this method, which places nasal beauty within the reach of all, and enables each possessor of a nose to model that organ to any shape which his taste or fancy may dictate. The inconvenience of submitting to a nose-squeezing for one hour a day is nothing to what many now endure for the sake of compelling beauty in endure for the sake of compelling beauty in other parts of the person, and in due course of time an inquiry after the progress of one's nose may be as familiar a courtesy as a ques-tion as to the state of one's health.

A LIVELY TIME IN CONGRESS.

Congressman Beck Makes a Personal Explanation.

WASHINGTON, February 18.
Collector Bobb had a long hearing before
the Senate finance committee on the rice and salt question. In the Senate a bill reviving the land grant to the St. Croix and Superior Railroad was passed. The discussion on the

Railroad was passed. The discussion on the resolution of inquiry respecting the sale of arms was resumed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Beck made a personal explanation, answering Brownlow who attacked him by a written speech in the Senate. Beck reviewed the history of Tennessee during Brownlow's Governorship, showing that Brownlow had made it a pandemonium. He was repeatedly interrupted by points of order, but Blaine, supported by Banks, ruled favorably for him. In the course of his speech Beck said:

"What is said about a pandemonium in Tennessee is said about all the other Southern States, and a good deal more about some of nessee is said about all the other Southern States, and a good deal more about some of them. One man, Davis of Texas, was looking me in the face when I said it. I said more against Governor Bullock, of Georgia, who sat by his side, and they are not all cripples; not all imbeclies. I have never told a lie, and I am prepared to prove every fact I have stated here or elsewhere. They thought they would put a man to speak against me, of whom they could say that he is a cripple. That he cannot write, that he cannot read, that he cannot walk, and they shield themselves bewrite, that he cannot read that he cannot walk, and they shield themselves behind him. They are not all cripples; all the rest of them een walk. I will prove what I said against every one of them, and it is because they know that I will do it. It is because Reed, of Florida, and Foot, of North Carolina, and Davis of Texas, and click them know that I will prove it he Foot, of North Carolina, and Davis of Texas, and all of them know that I will prove it; because they know that I have been prominent in getting up a report which will be before the country in less than a week, that they are trying to blacken me, so that when people take upthe report and read it, they may say, oh, it is that fellow Beck, who was a negro driver, that says this. That is their game that is the reason why they selected a poor old imbecile to attack me." Disavowing any disrespect to the Senate, and quoting from its more giorious traditions, Beck concluded by remarking that he had not said anything to reflect on the Senate, but when he saw vulreflect on the Senate, but when he saw vul-tures sitting in the nest of the eagle and baboons taking the place of the llons, he pror sted against the outrage. He wanted to keep the Senate pure and high-minded. He wanted to see the States represented by hon-orable men; not by men who forced themselves

SUICIDE.—We learn that Mr. Henry Mungo, an old citizen of Lancaster County, living near Mount Pisgah Church, committed suicide on Monday, 5th inst., by hanging himself. He had been missing for near a week, and though dilligent search had been made by his neighbors, he was not found until Sunday morning, 11th instant.

there at the point of the bayonet, or by fraud, corruption, chicanery and ostraclem.

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by Bishop Huntington; paper 40 cents, cloth 75 cents.
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Artson, Elizabeth
Arton, Mrs C
Artope, Mrs O B

Miss O
Balley, Mrs W B
Balley, Mrs W B
Balley, Mrs W B
Barrows, Mrs
Boxter, Jane
Ann
Balley, Mrs W B
Barrows, Mrs
Boxter, Jane
Ann
Balley, Mrs W B
Barrows, Mrs
Boxter, Jalla C
Berry, Benj
Blutun, Carolina
Blake, Mrs J
Boone, Georgiana
Bosch, Lucy
Breadman, Eli
Bammer, Mrs J
Boone, Georgiana
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Bammer, Mrs J
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Borowl, Anny G
Brambon, Sopihia J
Barrison, Elsey
Brickney, Mrs A
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Brickney, Mrs A
Barris, Mrs
Barris, Mrs
Barris, Mrs
Barris, Mrs
Brown, Anny G
Brandley, Mrs Mrs
Brail, Mrs P
Brown, Ans Ann
Burkmyer, Miss
Brandley, Mrs A
Brown, Mrs Ann
Burkmyer, Miss
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Brown, Mrs Ann
Burkmy, Mrs A

Carr, Nancy
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Carrell, Eliza
Campbell, Celia
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Camplen, Mrs M
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Chapman, VirCamplen, Mrs M
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Chapman, Mrs M
Chapman, Miss
Chapman, Miss
Corroran, Fan
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Cochran, Martha
Coveney, Eilen
Cohen, Mrs H
Conroy, Mrs M
Couningham,
Mrs M E
Davis, Maria
Davis, Salle S
Davis, Mrs J N
Duvina, Mrs B
Langley, Clara
Senche, Eivina
Langley, Clara
Smith, Belle S
Davis, Mrs J N
Langley, Clara
Smith, Belle S
Senche, Eivina
Smith, Alice A
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Farmer, Sarah Finkinstadt, Amelie McCarrell, Eliza Wilson, Mollie MEN'S LIST.

Abraham, Al-Gilliard, Toby
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A'bers, Jno
Als on, Thomas
Gorge, W Wilhem
Gorg, W W Meyers, E.P
McCormick, Bernard
McSweeney, Da-Abers, Jno
Als on, Thomas Gorg, W W
Alston, Henry
Barnwell, WalGrant, James
Grant, Frank eney, Dater J
Barnwell, W H
Bernard & Caton
Einst, Charles
Bennett, Oliver
Berg, Anton
Blake, John J
Block & O. E
Block & O. E
Barnwell, W H
Hasted, H
Hay, O P
Harlow, James O'Gorman
Hallet, Geo W
O'Lanett,
O'Lan an, MasNorton, Winthrop A

O'Brien, Andrew
James O'Gorman, Thos
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O'Lanett, D W
Geo W
Orth, Freideric
Kirk L
n. H H
Orthman, Chas
O'tman, Julus Bourke, Patrick Hamilton, H H
Borles, William
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Brodie, W J
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Cohen, OH Cohen, Jack Collins, P Johnson, Jas Johnson, J L sander, W W Schroeder, W H Scharfer, Freid-Collins, P
Courtney, H C
Coards. Henry
Coste, Capt N L
Cook, H A
Cunningham,
John
Conaghan,
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Crawford,
drew J
Crimmin, Kev
Croghan, Thos
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keeters, Fred

Smith, Geo A
Smith, F James
Smith, W H H
Smith, Jack
Snowden, Edward
Sonueborn, J
Stark, Theo G

Stevenson, John Sullivan, John Tallman, W H Tereand, J W

Thomas, John

Thompson, Frank

Turner, John

Walker, E C Webb. W B

Kremer, F F Libatut, Pres-L Davenport, L batut, Pres-Frederick ton Lawson, W Lagray, Rich-Davis, Washington
ton
Davis, Benjamin
Denton, (Butcher)
Peal, Benj A
DeMart'n, S
Dewan, Edward
Drakeworth, Jno
W
Liawson, W
Linton, L
Long, Thomas A
Lorick, Henry
Longobardo,
Capt F
Dryer, H
Lucas, George

Dryer, H Druelle, Leon Lucas, George Marsh, J E Draper, Richard Mathews, S J L Draine, Henry Mathews, (col'd) liam Dunnemann, B Mann, Issac Dunnemann, B Mann, Issac Maloney, Thos Egerton, L Engelert, Chas W Endall, Moses Ericson, William Mehrtens, Christopher Meldau Bros Ericson, William Meyer, Jacob Miller, Wm Michell, Jas Mitchell, Mitchell, Jas Mitchell, Mitche

Fishbeck, Jno H
Finney, John
Fisher, Wm
Ford, Peter
Fowler, Andrew
Morrise, Paul
Fromes, Carl
Forest, Paul
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Fromes, Carl
Forest, Paul
Freman, Geo P
Galliard, Lot
Gibbes, Samuel
Gibbes, Capt
Joshus E
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Joshus E
Gibbes, Capt
Joshus F
Muller, JW
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